

Correspondence on current subjects is invited, but we do not agree to publish communications containing more than 300 words, and no responsibility is assumed for the views of correspondents. As an advertising medium for Charlotte, Pineville, Fort Mill, and Rock Hill business houses The Times is unsurpassed. Rates made known on application to the publisher.

Local Telephone No. 26.

MAY 2, 1900.

Governor McSweeney displayed excellent judgment in the selection of Prof. A. R. Banks as a member of the State Board of Education, and our people feel greatly gratified over the fact that a former Fort Mill citizen has thus been honored. As an educator, Prof. Banks has few peers in South Carolina. The best advertisement this town ever had was the Fort Mill Academy, Prof. A. R. Banks, principal.

Solely for the information of Mr. J. S. Brice, candidate for the State Senate from York County, The Times feels called upon to state that Fort Mill is very much in York County, notwithstanding the declaration of Mr. Brice in the Constitutional Convention of 1895 that "York County is bounded on the north by North Carolina, on the east by Catawba River, on the south by Chester County, and on the west by Broad River."

The editor of the Chester Lantern says that when striking printers (they are always union printers, because the others haven't the temerity to demand their rights) refer to those who have accepted their positions by such "mean epithets as 'rats,' they do not deserve sympathy, and they do not have his." If The Lantern will oblige us by suggesting a more pleasing and appropriate epithet than "rat" for the man who has slipped in and taken the position of the printer who has struck—nine times out of ten for his just dues—or has been locked out, we will thank him very much and forward his suggestion to Mr. Bramwood, secretary of the International Typographical Union, who will see to it that the epithet "rat" is forever tabooed by the 35,000 union printers in the United States.

The monument which is to be erected in Confederate Park to commemorate the bravery of the Indians of Catawba tribe is expected to arrive within a fortnight and will be unveiled as soon thereafter as the bases, etc., can be built. In view of the wide-spread interest which the proposed erection of the monument has created throughout the State, the following facts concerning the history of the Catawbas may prove acceptable to the reader: The principal town of the Catawba tribe was located where Fort Mill now stands, the tribe having migrated from the north to this point as early as 1567, during which year they engaged in battle the Cherokees. Tradition says that the battle was fought in the fork of Catawba River and Sugar Creek, about 5 miles from Fort Mill, and that the Catawbas lost in the battle 1,000 warriors, while the Cherokees lost 1,100. The land on which the battle was fought is now owned by Mrs. Dr. J. B. Mack; and as a result of the battle, the Cherokees gave up the lands which now comprise York and Chester counties. Broad River was made the boundary between the two tribes, and it is asserted that the Cherokees ever after the battle respected the Catawbas, which shows the deep impression made on them by the fight.

In 1730 the white people attempted to make peace between the Catawbas, the Cherokees, and the Tuscaroras, to which the Cherokees replied, "We can not live without war. Should we make peace with the Tuscaroras we must immediately look out for some other with whom we can be engaged in our beloved occupation." It is eminently appropriate that a monument should be erected to commemorate the existence of the Catawbas, who stood without a

peer among the Indian tribes, and who always fought for and never against the white man.

We are indeed sorry that the editorial in last week's issue of The Times, in which it was stated that the Prohibitionists should be excluded from participation in our Democratic primaries, has given offense in certain quarters. But we have no apology to offer for our words of last week; the position taken we believe to be entirely tenable, and we shall defend it to the best of our ability on all occasions. In 1893, on May 28, the Prohibition party assembled in national convention at Pittsburg, Pa., and nominated one Levering for the Presidency. He received 131,757 votes. Holy toils! that was Democracy. The Dispensary is not a party to this discussion, and we therefore decline to consider it in this connection further than to say that it has been endorsed by the Democracy of South Carolina on three different occasions. Commenting upon our editorial, the Greenville Mountaineer says:

The Fort Mill Times does not think that the Prohibitionists of South Carolina should be allowed to offer candidates in a Democratic primary for any office, and says: "Prohibition and Democracy are separate and distinct, and the State Democratic convention which is to meet in Columbia on May 16th should quash the proposition of the Prohibitionists as flat as a pancake." That would be interesting and fruitful of political discord. Will The Times declare that Dispensary and Democracy are one and the same thing? There are a majority of Democrats in South Carolina who will not agree to such a proposition, and they can not be forced to change their views. It would be silly in the extreme for the Democratic convention next month to exclude all opponents of the Dispensary from voting in the primary, making fealty to the side of liquor by the State a test in the party campaign, and we have no idea that the suggestion of The Times will be heeded, but if such counsels should prevail, the Prohibitionists will be able to take care of themselves, for they are determined to make the issue between Dispensary and Prohibition in the coming primary campaign, and the State convention will not dare not pass any measure to prevent men from running for office whose loyalty to the Democratic party can not be questioned. The Democratic voters in South Carolina can not be throttled, nor has any man or set of men the right to dictate as to how the people shall cast their ballots. The Prohibitionists will make a clean sweep if such an attempt is made.

Slave Labor in New York.

Recently the New York Verdict has been plying a bit into the subject of wages paid to labor. There are hundreds of thousands of workers in New York—and for that matter their like exists in every corner of the land—whose average yearly income won't reach \$200. On this they must support a family. The World lately told at length of a woman and her child whose income—and the woman sewed night and day—is worse than slavery. They are better than slavery for the employer, for slave-labor and slave-ownership would cost the employer more. And for all that the Administration choir so constantly and with upturned thankful eyes chant of a persistent, sweet prosperity, labor conditions grow worse and the poor go lean and poorer. It's a state of economic affairs to evoke thought and throw a shadow of gravity across his face who hopes for the people's advancement. It likewise recalls some old-time slavery eloquence. Forty years ago the Southern owners of black chattel-slaves taunted the North with the holding of white wage-slaves. In a lecture on (and in favor of) slavery delivered in Tremont Temple, Boston, January 24, 1856, Senator Robert Toombs, of Georgia, said of the black slave: "He is entitled by law to a home, to ample food and clothing, and exempted from excessive labor; and when no longer capable of labor, in old age and disease, he is a legal charge upon his master," while of the white slave he truly said: "Under that system man has become less valuable and less cared for than domestic animals; in short, capital has become the master of labor, with all the benefits, and without the natural burdens of the relation." In the course of this same lecture he used the following prophetic language: "The moment wages descend to a point barely sufficient to support the laborer and his family, capital can not afford to own labor, and it must cease. Slavery ceased in England in obedience to this law, and not from any regard to liberty or humanity. The increase of population in this country may produce the same results, and American slavery, like that of England, may find its euthanasia in the general prostration of all labor." In other words, chattel-slavery finds its easy death in wage-slavery. Does Toombs' long ago words find no echo in these times?

From the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1900. The men who have been slowly but surely pushing a scheme to loot the United States Treasury by means of contracts with the Post-Office Department for pneumatic-tube service in the large cities were given a hard throw down this week when the House by a vote of 87 to 50 struck out that portion of the post-office appropriation carrying \$725,000 to pay for existing pneumatic tube service and to extend the same during the coming fiscal year. That action was brought about by the public statement of Representative Moody, of Massachusetts, that these men had been bribing and trying to bribe members of Congress with stock in their company, which existed solely for what it could get through Congressional legislation.

Admiral Dewey will not make a statement of his attitude toward important public questions, unless he changes his mind, but will ask the Kansas City convention to nominate him for President solely on his record. That shows how guileless, in a political way, the dear old boy is. Think of the absurdity of a great party nominating a man for President without knowing how he stands upon a single one of the great issues upon which the campaign will be fought! Only a man like Dewey could think such a thing possible. Notwithstanding the public declaration of almost every prominent Democrat in the country that Col. Bryan's nomination is a certainty and the failure of a single Democratic State leader to advocate Dewey, the admiral still believes that he will be nominated.

Ex-Representative James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, sized up the political situation out his way thusly: "Col. Bryan will receive the unanimous vote of the delegation for the State of Washington, at Kansas City, and I am confident he will get the electoral votes of the State. My belief that he will carry the State, in spite of the existing strong sentiment for expansion, is based on the stronger sentiment in opposition to trusts and the faith the people have in bimetalism. I believe the same thing will apply to all the Pacific slope States, except Oregon."

Mr. McKinley is unquestionably the one man who engineered the plans which resulted in the refusal of the Senate by a vote of 53 to 32 to send Mr. Quay. Mr. McKinley has had it in for Quay for just about four years and has been patiently awaiting a chance to get even. In order to throw Quay and his friends off the scent, Boss Hanna allowed himself to be counted a Quay man until the day of the vote, when it was announced that he was paired against Quay. It would be interesting to know how Mr. McKinley induced Senators Aldrich and Beveridge, both Quay men, to absent themselves without pairs. Their votes would have seated Quay. Mr. McKinley may, however, find his triumph a dearly bought one, as Mat Quay is about as relentless an enemy as any politician could possibly have following his trail awaiting an opportunity to strike.

There is a fatality about the name of George Washington, says the State. The original possessor of it was doomed to be the father of a whole country. Now comes a negro possessor of it who finds himself sent back to the State prison to re-enter upon the service of a life sentence after enjoying 23 years of freedom. Washington was sent up for life from Charleston for rape in 1876. The succeeding year he escaped, and nothing more was ever heard of him. At the time a circular was issued giving a description of the escaped convict. Even now the mazy records will have to be carefully looked over for the fellow's name. It seems that after wandering about for a time Washington settled in Augusta, Ga., where he began life anew, has conducted himself well, and has accumulated considerable property. Chief Hood of Augusta had seen one of the circulars, and he kept an eye on Washington. Finally he concluded he was the escaped life-term man, arrested him, and yesterday Officer Richards of the Augusta force brought him over to Superintendent Griffith. The negro takes his recapture stoically. He does not deny his conviction and sentence nor his escape.

Mrs. F. D. Green, of Lancaster, visited the family of Postmaster Massey last week.

Communications are not published in this paper unless accompanied by the name of the author.

Mr. Ira G. Smythe has the thanks of the editor for a reprint of the first strawberries seen in town this spring.

The Gem Restaurant,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
13 South Tryon Street.
E. F. CRESWELL, Manager.

M. W. GRIGG,
Real Estate Agent

If you have any property to sell, I will try and find you a purchaser. If you want to buy any property, I will try and find it for you. If you have any property to let, come place it on my free list. If you want to rent any property, come and see what I have listed. All business matters handled with confidence, and no charges are made unless I affect a transaction, and then a very small per cent.

Don't Go Hungry.

The Catawba House, Main st., Fort Mill, S. C., will furnish you an excellent meal for 25 cents; lodging can also be had for 25 cents. All guests are treated courteously and their wants catered to. Give us a trial and you will be pleased.

E. A. HARTSELL, Proprietor.

AT THE STORE

Of A. O. Jones there has just been received a shipment of Cabbage, Potatoes (Irish and Sweet), both for planting and eating, Lemons, Oranges, Bananas. My reputation is that of carrying the choicest fruits brought to Fort Mill. This reputation I shall sustain.

A lot of medium grade pants, all sizes and weights, will be sold regardless of price. You would do well to see them before you buy.

A. O. JONES

Election—Special School Tax Levy.

Yorkville, S. C., April 25, 1900. To C. T. Crook, B. M. Paris, and S. P. Blankenship, Trustees School District No. 26 York County, S. C.:

Upon the written petition of the required number of resident voters and freeholders of District No. 26, you are hereby directed to hold an election at Gold Hill, York County, S. C., in said District on Saturday, May 19, 1900, for the purpose of determining whether a special additional annual tax of three mills for school purposes shall be levied on the property of said District No. 26.

By order of the County Board of Education.

JOHN E. CARROLL, Chairman.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Clerk of Court.

We are authorized to announce W. BROWN WYLLIE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Court for York County, subject to the result of the Democratic primary election.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of Court of York County, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the primary election.

W. H. STEWART.

Subject to the action of the Democratic primary election, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court for York County.

J. J. HUNTER.

Solicitor of the Sixth Circuit.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Solicitor of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, subject to the result of the Democratic primary.

THOS. F. MCDOW.

MEACHAM'S DRUG STORE

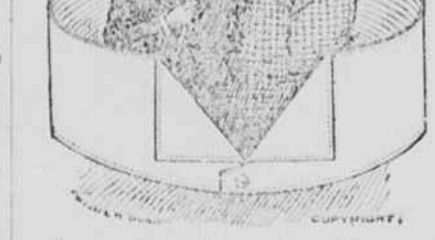
If you want the best fresh Drugs to be found in town call and see me. I can prescribe for you, fill prescriptions, or sell you drugs. I have had years of experience in the drug line. My store is in the Watson building, in front of the bank.

Your patronage is solicited. Call and see me when in need of anything in the drug line.

If your house needs painting or you need paints for any other purpose, see me regarding the celebrated Longman & Martinez Ready-mixed Paints.

I also carry in stock a complete line of Cigars, Cigarettes, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

T. B. Meacham, M. D.



In a good humor? Yes; and you would be, too, if your clothing were laundered by the Model Steam Laundry, Charlotte, N. C. Collars, cuffs, shirts, ladies' shirt waists, and everything else that can be washed is laundered at the Model Steam Laundry.

Ed. L. McELHANNAY, Agent, Fort Mill, S. C.

"THE OLD RELIABLE STORE."

We are now offering—

Three Cans Tomatoes, Full Weight, for 25 cents.
Three lbs. Nice Dried Apples, for 25 cents.
Seed Irish Potatoes, \$1.00 a bushel.

And have just received a car each of Sacked Feed, Loose Hulls, and Cotton Seed Meal, which is best known feed for milch cows.

We have also just received a full line of Ladies' Misses and Children's Spring Heel Shoes, which are beauties. Prices from \$1 to \$1.50 a pair.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Though we have sold a great many Spring Suits, we have still a large line left and think we can fit almost anybody in price and quality. We have too many Boys' and Children's Suits and have cut prices on these suits, so come soon and get best selection.

T. B. BELK, PROPRIETOR "THE OLD RELIABLE STORE."

OUR SPRING GOODS

Have arrived and we will have an OPENING just as soon as you will call and see them, for OUR PRICES will certainly open your eyes. Our stock of LAWNS, PIQUES, ORGANDIES, DIMITIES, DUCKS, SUITINGS, MADRAS, PERCALES, CALICOS, and WHITE GOODS is unsurpassed for beauty and quality.

Shirts, Shirts.

Our stock of Spring Shirts are beauties—All kinds, all sizes, all prices.

Hats and Caps.

We can suit you in this line, both in price and quality. They are stylish, too.

Shoes and Slippers.

A nice line to arrive this week, in all the latest spring styles.

BOYS' SUITS—BOYS' PANTS.

Suits at 75 cents, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$1.75. 100 pairs of Boys' Pants at 10 cents. 200 pairs nice pants at 20, 25, 35, 40, 50, 60 cents.

SOMETHING TO EAT? Well, we have it. Call or 'phone us your orders and we will fill it and deliver goods promptly. Prices later. We have a full stock of Garden Seed, Onion Sets, and Seed Potatoes, both Irish and Sweet.

Bring us your produce and we will give you highest market prices for same.

PEGRAM & COMPANY.

TO THE YOUNG MEN—

We want to say that our line of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS is complete in everything. Our NEGLIGEE SHIRTS are perfect gems—all kinds and styles of Collars and Cuffs. In TIES we show you the Teck, Four-in-hand, Bows, Clubs, English Squares, and Bat-wing Ties. Wash Ties, by the dozen, 10 cents and up. A full line of

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Hose in blacks, tans, fancy stripes, and polka-dots. SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GARTERS—we can't enumerate everything, so we ask you to come to see us and call for anything you wear. If you want a nice suit of SPRING CLOTHING we can fit you—we take orders for Wannamaker & Brown, Philadelphia. All wool suits, in ten patterns, for \$8—the kind that look nice, wear well, and hold their shape. We carry all kinds of HATS and SHOES. Try a pair of our Bay State Shoes. They are the best on the market for the money.

MEACHAM & EPPS.

The Proper Time

Is right here to do your spring cleaning and we are prepared to help you do it more effectively and more economically than you have ever done before. We can provide you with a preparation that we guarantee to guard you against the depredations of bedbugs for one year to come. Your money back if you furnish practical proof to the contrary.

Your Furniture may need varnishing and perhaps restained or painted and your floors colored. We would be pleased to serve you in this or any other capacity in our line.

W. B. ARDREY & CO.

W. H. HOOVER, LIQUOR DEALER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

We look especially after the shipping trade and below quote very close figures. Will be glad to have your orders. Terms cash with order.

Corn, per gallon, in jug (boxed), \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.

All first-class goods at \$1.75 and \$2 VERY OLD.

Ryes from \$1.60 to \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per gallon.

Gins from \$1.60 to \$2, and \$2.50.

Genuine Imported "Fish Gin" at \$3 per gallon.

Apple Brandy, \$2.25 per gallon.

Peach Brandy \$2.50 per gallon.

No charge for jug and box on above, and no charge at these prices for keg when wanted in such quantities.

Let us have your orders and oblige,

W. B. ARDREY & CO. W. H. HOOVER.